



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

high reward as the directing hand or brain? How long does any one suppose that state of affairs would last? One of my Socialist correspondents, after decrying profits, makes this original suggestion: "Now let us get together on a broad platform and declare that the laborer and worker shall be rewarded by a Board of Industry according to the grade and quality of his services." Is not this very thing being done every day in the year? Are not men now rewarded according to the quality of their services? The Socialist is forced to recognize that inequality of service must result in inequality of compensation.

One may as well talk about the equality of animals or the equality of trees or the equality of substances as the equality of men. Why are not all horses equal—equal in courage or strength or beauty or intelligence; in the same orchard are some apple trees better than others; why does one mine produce coal of the highest quality while that from an adjoining mine is inferior? Let he who can answer these questions, but until he does let him keep silent about the equality of man. Man never has been equal. I do not say that his dream may not be realized some time in the distant future, but in our present stage of development it is an impossibility.

I repeat what I said in my previous articles. The existing social system is not perfect. Many things are permitted to be done that society for its own good ought to prohibit. In every community there is an element that has just cause for complaint. The reward of labor is often unfair, inequitable, insufficient. These things I recognize; these things, I think, every thoughtful man is compelled to admit. What is wrong I believe ultimately will be corrected, for I have profound faith in the development of man and the progress of society, but I do not believe that man will improve or society will make progress if science is abandoned in the pursuit of empiricism.

A. MAURICE LOW.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, *April 23, 1913.*

DEAR EDITOR,—The usually accurate Sydney Brooks, in his article on "Aspects of the Income Tax," in the April issue of your valuable periodicals, falls into a grave error.

The Civil War amendments were both assented to and participated in by the seceding States. Mr. Seward did not issue his proclamation until twenty-seven of the thirty-six States had ratified. They probably did not act from the heart, but the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of their ratification.

I am, dear sir,

MICHAEL CLUNE.